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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 09/873,287 06/05/2001 Tomio Sugiyama 2635-16 4759 7590 11/16/2004 EXAMINER NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC OLSEN, KAJ K 1100 N GLEBE ROAD 8TH FLOOR ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER ARLINGTON, VA 22201-4714 1753

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Advisory Action	09/873,287	SUGIYAMA, TOMIO
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kaj K Olsen	1753
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence address
THE REPLY FILED 26 October 2004 FAILS TO PLACE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appe Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	E THIS APPLICATION IN avoid abandonment of this	CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.  s application. A proper reply to a
PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]		
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of this Adverse, will the statutory period for reply expire later the ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f).  Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The dath have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of exten 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three moderned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	visory Action, or (2) the date set for nan SIX MONTHS from the mailing FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS ate on which the petition under 37 of sion and the corresponding amount	g date of the final rejection.  OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP  CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee on the fee. The appropriate extension fee under
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.		
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:		
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);		
(b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);		
(c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or		
(d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.  NOTE:		
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):		
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).		
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: see attached discussion.		
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.		
7. ☐ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☐ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.		
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:		
Claim(s) allowed:		
Claim(s) objected to:		
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-6</u> .		
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.		
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)( PTO-1449) Paper No(s).		
10. Other:		

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Response to Arguments

- 1. Applicant's amendment of 10-26-2004 has been entered. Claims 1-6 remain rejected for the same reasons that claims 1-6 and 13 were previously rejected.
- 2. Applicant urges that Mase '693 does not teach the use of yttria. This is incorrect. See col. 11, line 66.
- Applicant also urges that Radford teaches away from silica when the stabilizer is yttria. However, the passage of Radford that the applicant is referring to only sets forth specific examples of combinations of stabilizer and sintering aid, and those specific examples did not include silica with yttria. Just because Radford teaches using a different combination of stabilizer and sintering aid does not mean other combinations of stabilizer and sintering aid are not obvious. Radford discloses a short list of stabilizers (with yttria and calcia being especially preferred (col. 2, lines 58-60)) and a short list of sintering aids. A particular combination from these two lists (absent specific teachings against any particular combination) requires only routine skill in the art.
- 4. With respect to Kobayashi, applicant urges that because Kobayashi teaches adhering the electrolyte to the alumina body, a crystal phase of silicon dioxide does not exist. It is unclear how applicant came to this conclusion merely by Kobayashi's reference to an adherence of the two devices (couldn't the adherence be because of the formation of a boundary layer?). Please clarify how this discussion by Kobayashi refutes the rejection at all. By applicant's own admittance, SiO2 present in the electrolyte liquefies to form a boundary layer (see p. 5, lines 12-17). Hence, if the prior art renders obvious the addition of SiO2 to the electrolyte (as Kobayashi

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and Radford do) then one would expect a boundary layer of SiO2 to form. It has been well settled that a patent cannot be granted for an applicant's discovery of a result, even though it may have been unexpectedly good, which would flow logically from the teaching of the prior art.

5. With respect to Hayakawa, applicant urges that one wouldn't have looked to Hayakawa for a teaching of adding SiO2 to an electrolyte. However, the point isn't that one wouldn't have added SiO2 to an electrolyte, but rather that SiO2 is present in conventional zirconia starting materials (like those utilized by Hayakawa) and those starting materials can still provide electrolytes with good mechanical properties. Applicant appears to be implying that because Mase didn't mention the presence of SiO2, it must not be present. This does not follow. The electrolyte of Mase could have had impurities and Mase and either did not discuss it or know it. The point of Hayakawa is that zirconia having SiO2 impurities can still provide an electrolyte with good mechanical properties.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaj Olsen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1344. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 5:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. and on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam Nguyen, can be reached on 571-272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent
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applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AU 1753 November 12, 2004

> KAJ K. OLSEN PRIMARY EXAMINER